

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
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MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards

Introducing the Passage 5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Mighty Glaciers* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage and have him/her read it with you. If he/she has difficulty, slow the pace or read small chunks (one or two sentences), and then have the child read each chunk with you until you have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency 5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 70 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding 5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following sample questions:

What is the passage about? (glaciers)

What are the two kinds of glaciers? (continental and valley)

What do glaciers do to the land? (carve out features)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Mighty Glaciers*.

Optional Activity 5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Spread out set 1 of the game cards on one side of the table and set 2 on the other side of the table. Have the child turn over one card from each set and read both words. Have the child tell you whether the words mean the same (synonyms) or not. If the child is correct and the words are synonyms, he/she gets to keep the cards. If the cards are not synonyms or the child is not correct, then he/she turns the cards over, and it is your turn. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

Glaciers are giant moving slabs of ice. Glaciers
 move slowly over the land. They carve out cliffs,
 valleys, and prairies as they go. When glaciers
 melt, they leave behind lakes, rivers, and hills of
 soil and boulders.

Two common types of glaciers are continental
 glaciers and valley glaciers. Continental glaciers
 form at the North and South Poles of the earth.
 These huge sheets of ice cover vast stretches of
 land. They can also spread out over cold oceans.
 Continental glaciers can be so thick that only the
 tops of mountains stick out above them. Much of
 Greenland and Antarctica are buried beneath
 continental glaciers.



Part 2

Valley glaciers form on high mountains that rise	8
above the snow line. Above the snow line, snow	17
covers the ground all year. Like rivers of ice, valley	27
glaciers move through long, narrow valleys.	33

In some places, the temperature stays below	40
freezing for most of the year. Snow piles up much	50
faster than it melts. Each new layer of snow	59
presses down on the snow beneath it. The lower	68
layers of snow become squashed, or compressed.	75

The compressed snowflakes become ice crystals	81
called firn. The firn crystals squash together as	89
more and more snow presses down on them.	97
Eventually, the firn turns into a huge slab of	106
ice known as a glacier.	111

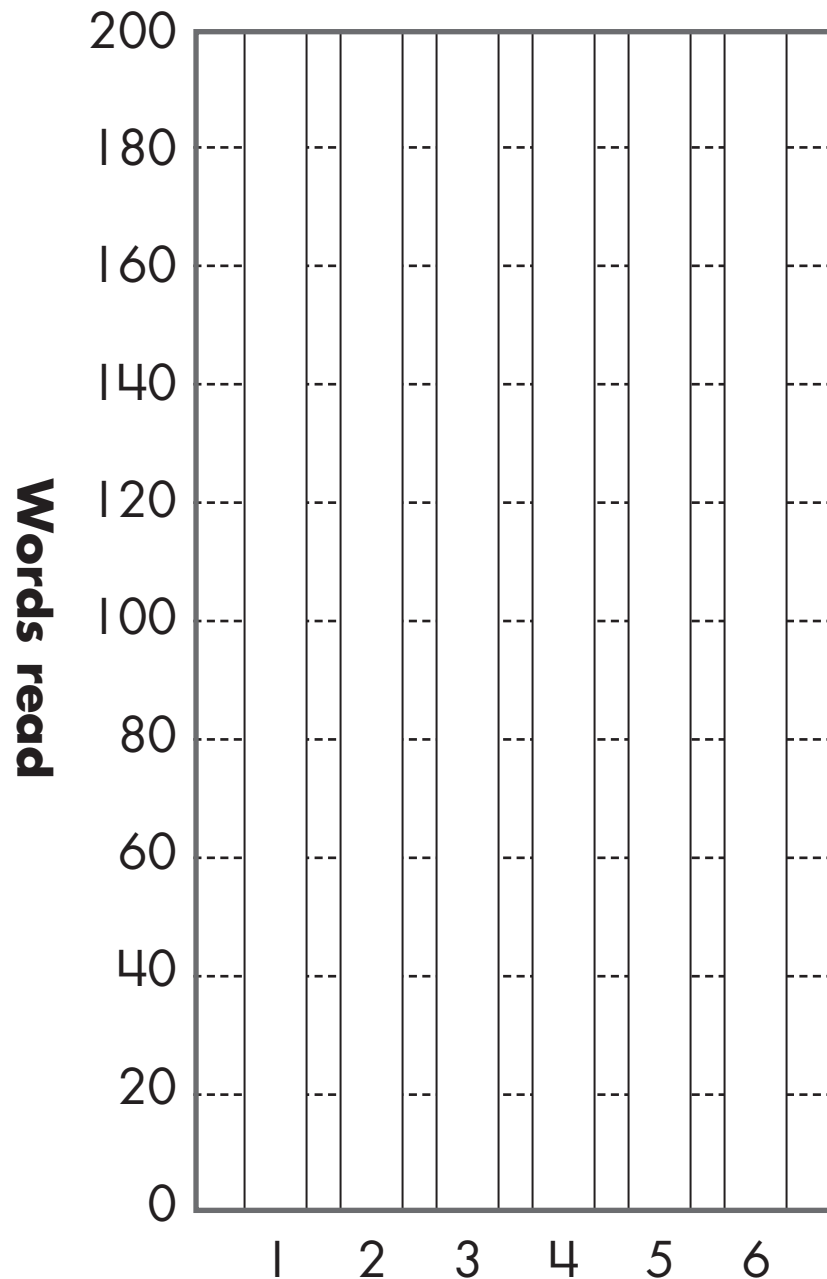


Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson M-2

Name _____ Date _____



Number
of errors: _____
1 2 3 4 5 6



cold

giant

narrow

beneath

movement

fast

piles

squashed

changes



freezing

huge

skinny

under

motion

quick

mounds

compressed

transforms